

The baseline reference year for New Hampshire's energy consumption is 2004 - the most recent year for which state energy data was available when work on 25 x '25 commenced in 2007. New Hampshire's energy consumption for 2004 is summarized below:

Overview of 2004 NH Energy Consumption by Source and Economy Sector, in Trillions of British Thermal Units (TBtu)																															
	Non- Renewable Energy															Renewable Energy										Gross Energy Inputs (Primary Energy)	Electricity Exports and Associated Losses	Total Net NH Energy Consumption			
			Petroleum														Biomass														
< Uses	Coal	Natural Gas	Asphalt/Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate (Elec.)	Distillate (Heat)	Distillate (Transp.)	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG (propane)	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other	Petroleum Total	Nuclear	Muni. Solid Waste	Wood	Landfill Gas	Biodiesel/Bioheat	Ethanol	Sewer/Manure Gas	Pyrolysis Liq/Gas	Geothermal	Hydro	Solar PV/Thermal	Wind	Electr. Net Imports			
Totals >	43.4	64.5	5.7	0.3	1.0	46.3	16.3	5.1	3.3	10.4	0.4	89.0	27.3	0.2	205.3	106.1	2.7	18.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	13.2	0.04	0.0	1.4	457.2	-116.5	340.7
Sector:																															
comm.		9.6				10.7			0.3	1.4		0.1	5.1		17.6			0.4								0.02			27.6		27.6
industr.		7.9	5.7			4.5			0.1	0.8	0.1	1.9	2.7	0.2	16.0			6.7							0.1				30.7		30.7
residen.		7.6				31.1			3.0	8.2					42.3			2.6						0.01		0.02			52.5		52.5
transp.				0.3			16.3	5.1			0.3	87.1			109.1														109.1		109.1
elec.gen.	43.4	39.4			1.0								19.5		20.5	106.1	2.7	9.2	1.3						13.1			1.4	237.2	-116.5	120.7

Notes:

- The column "Gross Energy Inputs" shows all energy, regardless of where the final use was. Some of that energy was exported as electricity and used elsewhere. The column "Total Net NH Energy Consumption" shows all energy demand for final uses in New Hampshire. This latter column is the basis for establishing the New Hampshire 25 x '25 starting point and for measuring progress toward the final goal.
- Values presented as totals may not agree with sums of data in columns and rows due to independent rounding.
- The U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (EIA) has determined that some Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) content qualifies as renewable. When EIA finalizes this determination and proportions, the overview table will be revised to reflect MSW apportioning between Renewable and Non-renewable energy sources.
- Presenting energy in TBtu permits comparison of energy types delivered in different units such as tons, gallons and millions of cubic feet.